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VOL. VI.—NO. 108

THE MORNING EXAMINER

AND OGDEN STANDARD

OGDEN, CITY UTAH, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1909—TWENTY PAGES

FORECAST
UTAH WEATHER

INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE
WEATHER WILL BE PARTLY
CLOUDY AND COOLER TODAY;
POSSIBLY SHOWERS; FAIR
TOMORROW.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SITUATION GRAVE IN TURKEY, SLIGHTEST INCIDENT MAY PROVOKE REVOLUTION

News from Provinces May Arouse Race Prejudices and Widespread
Bloodshed—Trainloads of Troops Arriving in Constantinople—
Special Delegations Being Sent Out to Assure People
That Constitution Is Being Maintained

Constantinople, April 17.—The committee of union and progress has given convincing proof of its power and influence over the third army corps. Two military trains, each containing eight hundred infantry, arrived this morning from Thessalonika, about seventy-five miles from the capital and four other trains are expected to reach that point within the next twenty-four hours. Preparations also are being made at Salonika for the despatch of a number of additional trains for Constantinople.

After remaining a short time at Thessalonika, the two trains continued on to Spartakuleh, which is inside the line of fortifications at Hademkoj, forty miles from the capital, which was abandoned during the night by the artillery of the garrison. The Salonika troops evidently are collecting at Spartakuleh where they should number not less than 7,000 by tomorrow, with reinforcements that are coming from Adrianople.

Within a day or two the committee will have between fifteen thousand and twenty thousand within striking distance of Constantinople, where the mutinous garrison, having practically discarded its officers and all discipline, certainly will not be able to offer resistance.

It is believed that the Salonika battalions on their arrival here, will demand the fulfillment of several conditions, which the sultan and the new government will find it impossible to reject. The advance of the soldiers has greatly impressed the public and it is expected that some quick changes will be made among the government officials.

A special mission, composed of two pashas, three military officers and a few civilians has been sent to Thessalonika to persuade the troops that the constitution is being maintained, and to explain also the real meaning of the rising last Tuesday.

It is rumored that the commission has not been successful in impressing the leaders of the Young Turks, who also rejected the explanation of the absence from Salonika and Monaster. Another deputation, composed of twenty-four members is leaving tonight to convey to the troops the assurance of the chamber that there has been no infringement of the constitution.

The situation undoubtedly is grave. On account of the tenacity of the public mind the slightest incident may provoke a conflagration, while the news that the provinces possibly may arouse race prejudices in this city that up to the present time has been dormant.

The artillery at Hademkoj mutined during the night. Seizing some of their officers and compelling others to don the uniforms of privates, they entered for Constantinople, to the number of 1,200 in order to assure themselves that the constitution was being maintained and that the sultan was alive.

They marched to the war office, where they were entertained at tea and refreshments, afterwards proceeding to parliament. Here they listened to reassuring speeches by the acting president of the chamber of commerce and several prominent deputies. In the square facing the house of parliament, prayers were offered and the sultan was cheered. The whole scene, which was most dramatic, passed off with perfect order. The men subsequently returned to Hademkoj with the parliamentary deputation.

The council of ministers consulted with the British ambassador concerning the advisability of authorizing G. H. Fitzmaurice, first dragoman of the embassy, to accept the parliamentary deputation and explain to the Salonika troops that the powers of the maintenance of the constitution, but it was decided to abandon the idea and leave the deputies to arrange the matter themselves.

The difficulty at Salonika and other centers in Macedonia is that the various populations have been unable to learn the significance of Tuesday's revolution at Constantinople, owing to the censorship of all dispatches by the organs representing the committee of union and progress.

Further press telegrams from Salonika, which have been received here, represented that the troops and public were reassured, whereas the contrary was the case. The latest information is to the effect that the northern Albanians are wavering, while the southern Albanians, who first decided to send contingents to Constantinople, have now abandoned that plan.

The land wires in Salonika are interrupted and it is not known what are the exact conditions in that territory.

One of the most important events in connection with the present troubles is the union of all political parties, committees, associations and leagues. Sinking all differences, they formed the committee of Ottoman Union and the common effort will be directed toward the defense of the fatherland and the constitution and the maintenance of the laws based on the Shari laws.

The British vice-consul at Alexandria telegraphs that the most disturbed condition prevails there and requests the instant dispatch of a war vessel. It is reported that serious disturbances have extended throughout the Villayet of Adana, although details are lacking. A telegram received today from the vice-consul at Adana reports a great loss of life and property at that place, but it adds that disorders have practically ceased in the town.

Serious attacks have been made on the Christians at Tarsus, and part of the town has been burned. A school, thought to be the American school, was saved. No additional news has been received here regarding the fate of the missionaries. A British warship is now on its way to Mersina.

Beyrut and Erzeroum are quiet. In the latter town the Moslems and Armenians are fraternizing. They are anxious to send men to Constantinople to ascertain the true meaning of the revolution.

On the other hand, a movement is reported to have started in Kharput, a town of Turkish Armenia, but its significance has not yet been ascertained.

Constantinople, April 17.—The news received here this morning from Asia Minor is distinctly alarming. There is great excitement among the Musselmans at Beirut and Erzeroum and massacres are feared.

Alexandretta, Asiatic Turkey, April 17.—The Christians on the Pals coast have been attacked by Musselmans. Two Christian houses have been burned and the mission is in grave danger.

Constantinople, April 17.—No confirmation has been received here of the reported killing of two American missionaries at Adana. The latest intelligence sets forth that several hundred Armenians and most Moslems were killed at Adana during the rioting, and that the Armenian quarter was finally overwhelmed and destroyed by flames. The British vice-consul at Mersina, Major Daughtry Wylie, was wounded in the arm while endeavoring to quell hostilities at Adana.

It appears that the Armenians made a good fight and defended their quarter of the town well against the fanatic Mohammedans, but in spite of their brave resistance, they were driven back and their opponents sacked their homes.

Three hundred Mohammedans, armed with rifles, left Adana by train for Tarsus, about twenty miles away. Since the departure of these men, communication with Tarsus has been interrupted. Grave apprehension is felt regarding the situation there. The information in the foregoing dispatches was received in consular advices that have come in here this morning.

SIXTEEN OFFICERS OF WAR ACADEMY ASSASSINATED

Berlin, April 17.—A special dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Constantinople says that sixteen officers of the war academy have been assassinated and that Izzet Fued Pasha, also, has been assassinated at the palace.

A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger, says that 200 officers of the war academy have been murdered and all the officers of the guard cavalry.

A dispatch to the Tagblatt from Sofia, says reports from Mustapha, which is 20 miles northwest of Adrianople, near the Bulgarian frontier, declare that Turkish soldiers have had a serious collision with Bulgarian citizens and that considerable bloodshed resulted.

A dispatch from the Morgen Post

from Constantinople, says that the news of the approach of the troops from Salonika created terror in the suburbs of the capital. One artillery regiment stormed a passenger train and forced the passengers to alight, but later a military train was prepared and the troops left in that.

The semi-official Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung takes a rather optimistic view of the future Turkish agitation. It says:

"Possibly when the troops who have hastened to Constantinople obtain conviction that the constitution is in no danger, the crisis will be peacefully settled."

BRITISH WARSHIP ARRIVE

Paris, April 17.—Further dispatches from Constantinople state that two British warships have arrived at Besika Bay, near the Dardanelles. A Russian squadron is cruising in the Black sea, ten miles off the Bosphorus.

CARRYING OF EXPLOSIVES STOPS

PASSENGERS WARNED THAT
HEAVY PENALTY IS ATTACHED

Railroad Employees Given Orders to
Take Extra Precaution in all
Cases and to Report
Promptly.

On several occasions during the past year dangerous explosives have been found in coaches attached to trains arriving and leaving Ogden, and in every instance this class of matter has been carefully removed and destroyed by railroad employees. The practice, however, of carrying explosives with light baggage on passenger cars has become quite common with miners and others in this section, and to stop this Passenger Traffic Manager Charles S. Fee of the Southern Pacific has addressed the following circular to all agents and employees of the company:

"It has come to the attention of the bureau of explosives, American Railway association, that many of the users of explosives, and especially miners who are foreigners and not conversant with the requirements of the law, are in the habit of transporting as baggage on passenger trains articles that contain explosives."

A case of this kind was recently discovered when a valise was checked from Pittsburg, Pa., to Gary, W. Va. During transit the valise came open and disclosed the presence of an as-

sortment of dangerous explosives. It was delivered to the railway company as baggage by two foreigners who have been arrested and are now in prison awaiting trial before the United States court for violation of the act of congress, approved May 30, 1908. This act prohibits the transportation of explosives in vehicles used for the transportation of passengers, or in freight cars unless full information is given to the common carrier in regard to the contents of the package and unless the package is prepared for shipment strictly in accordance with regulations prescribed by the interstate commerce commission.

"The penalty provided for violations of this statute is a fine not to exceed \$2,000, or imprisonment not to exceed eighteen months, or both, such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court."

"The matter should be carefully considered by all shippers not only to avoid violations of the law, but for the reason that practices mentioned above are exceedingly dangerous and liable to cause destruction of life and property."

"The above case is the third one that has been discovered within the past few months and railway officials will vigorously prosecute the parties responsible for any violations of the law discovered."

LANGFORD A CLEVER FIGHTER

Kubiak Gives Opponent a
Great Battle—Fighting
Hard When Bout Ends

Philadelphia, April 17.—Sam Langford easily had the better of the six rounds fighting with Kubiak, of Michigan, tonight at the National Athletic club.

No decision is permitted under local laws, but the referee would have awarded the fight to the Boston man, had a decision on points been allowed. Langford forced the fighter in every round and punished Kubiak severely. The latter, however, was game and gave his opponent a great battle. He did his best work in the closing rounds and although he was tired, he kept coming back at Langford.

Langford showed himself a fighter of the first class, giving a most clever exhibition of boxing.

Langford was rather cautious for a few seconds in the opening round, but soon opened on his man and jabbed Kubiak in the mouth, using his left effectively and his right with good judgment. He landed five hard blows to Kubiak's one. Near the end of the second round Kubiak was staggered by right and left swings to the jaw and Langford was forcing him around the ring when the bell rang.

In the third round the Boston negro kept up his good work and shot rights and lefts to head and body almost at will. In this round three hard lefts to the head sent Kubiak reeling to the ropes, but he quickly recovered and was fighting hard when the bell rang.

In each of the succeeding rounds it was expected that Kubiak would weaken and go down and out, but his big frame withstood the heavy rapid fire blows of the Boston man and he was fighting hard when the fight ended.

Jack McGuigan refereed the fight and the club house was crowded to the doors.

BROILER OF GRIDIRON CLUB

Kept Busy Serving Up Wit
and Humor to New Ad-
ministration

Washington, April 17.—The broiler of the Gridiron club, that famous organization of newspaper men was kept busy tonight serving up wit and humor at a dinner tonight complimentary to the new administration. The dinner was given in the banquet hall of the New Willard.

Care was taken that men prominent in the public eye got all that was coming to them in the way of thrusts and ribes, and the great assemblage was in a constant uproar.

Of course, President Taft was there, as were Speaker Cannon, members of the cabinet and the diplomatic corps, senators and representatives, men high in the industrial and financial world and many others of distinction. In the absence of President Henry Hall, who is just recovering from a long illness, President Scott C. Bone of the Washington Herald, presided.

The onslaught on the banquet room began when the club's old fashioned dinner bell announced that everything was ready. As soon as the diners were seated the room was thrown into darkness while a musical welcome was extended to the distinguished guests. Then the mammoth electric gridiron flashed into view, the lights were turned on throughout the room and the fun commenced.

This was the first thing to greet the guest was a hand bill, distributed by some speedy messenger boys, announcing that there would be a great minstrel show by all star performers, including vocalists, comedians and "cabinet officers."

In true minstrel fashion, with all the accompaniments of dusters and a more or less discordant band, this troupe of club talent paraded through the hall before going to the stage.

The program of the show was a clever imitation of the real thing, even to the naming of the executive staff, together with a special "note by the management," which called attention to what was to come and with the injunction that there should "be no flow-ers."

"Eating through Georgia," was the operator and the first like this: "Sound the good old dinner horn, we'll sing another song."

"About the trip that Taft once made, when, with, 'Digestion strong,'

"He ate his share of everything that they would bring along."

"As we went eating through Georgia, 'We tackled the 'opossum, that they took such care

"To bake, 'We ate canned watermelon, and a fish they called 'Hoo-cake,'

"We didn't even draw the line at alligator steak, 'As we went eating through Georgia, 'By southern hospitality our hearts were surely won,

"And we resorted to do the very best that could be done."

"For Democrats, and so we saved some pie for 'Dickinson."

"As we went eating through Georgia, And the chorus: 'Well, it would grate on the nerves

of a hungry man if he heard these words: 'Hurrah, hurrah, we sound the jubilee: 'Hurrah, hurrah, 'twas something fine to see."

"We put away three meals a day, 'And sometimes three times three, 'As we went eating through Georgia."

Then there ensued some lively conversation between the middle men who posed as the "vice president" and the "speaker of the house," and the "cabinet officers," who composed the balance of the troupe. After a good deal of sparring over what was the meaning of "dead literature," and whether it referred to Saneifit or Aztee, the end men declared it to be the president's message.

"Say, Mr. Vice President," a member of the "cabinet" inquired, "Do you remember the morning when all those bolters blew up and scared a lot of people?"

"Oh, yes, I remember it perfectly, but I do not see why it should have scared anybody. It was merely a big noise."

"Yes, that was it. Everybody thought Mr. Roosevelt had come back."

"Please leave the dear old tourist alone, they are seeing things at night," was the title of a song by James S. Henry, of the Philadelphia Free Press. "The wonderful soft-toned baritone," in which the trusts informed Attorney General Wickersham that they were tired and sleepy, too, and appealed to him to put them in their little beds. Secretary MacVeagh was classed among the fifty-seven varieties of Democrats and reformers who had great difficulty in registering when registration day came around. This discussion was cut short by some reference to the tariff, which it was stated was being talked pro and con "indeed," remarked the "vice president," with evident surprise.

"Yes," replied the end man, "pro means for the trusts. Con is what the consumer gets."

"The White House cow, now already famous, was made the subject of one of the best stunts of the evening. Attended by a dairy maid, a splendid imitation of the bovine was led into the room. The president was informed that while there had been a lot of loose talk about the possum being the animal emblem of the present administration and that the Teddy Bear was one of 'my policies,' that had been inherited, it was all nonsense."

"The emblem of this administration," said the animal's keeper, "is the cow, this is it."

It was discovered that the milk pail was minus the lactical fluid and in its stead were found numerous articles, among which was a battle tagged with a testimonial from Senator Aldrich, as follows:

"We used this medicine on the tariff bill and removed all Payne from it instantly."

The pail was being emptied of its contents when in rushed a member who impersonated Castro, who demanded a place of refuge.

"There is nothing we can do for you, Mr. Castro, you must," was the answer to his appeal, but the excited South American persisted and it was decided to let him take care of the cow.

"A burlesque on 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was a funny stunt. Eliza was depicted as fleeing across the ice holding in her arms two children, Maxim and Michael, years from date. Value asked, but indignantly refused. 'Marked slightly damaged.'"

A miniature wire basket, which served as the "congressional waste basket," was the souvenir of the dinner, and into it were dropped at intervals various things which were supposed to represent papers that are liable to find their way into such a receptacle. A cold storage receipt of a local company had this written on it:

"Received from Frank Hitchcock, eighteen crates and five barrels containing 'T. R.' policies. Storage paid for thirteen years from date. Value asked, but indignantly refused. 'Marked slightly damaged.'"

With all the formality of an executive session of the senate, the nomination of Thomas C. Noyes of the Washington Star, and Oscar K. Davis of the New York Times, for membership in the club were received and confirmed, but not until the two scared candidates had been subjected to a rigid cross-examination as to their opinions of those present and matters in general.

President Taft enjoyed to the limit the darts directed against him by the club members. Indeed, there were few, if any, who did not get placed on the gridiron.

The speakers were President Taft, Secretary Dickinson, Speaker Cannon, Senators Taylor of Tennessee, and Chamberlain of Oregon, and Governor Marshall of Indiana.

Among the guests were: The president of the United States, the British ambassador, the Swiss minister, Senators Aldrich, Beveridge, Borah, Carter, Chamberlain, Elkins, Guggenheim, Kean, Oliver, Scott, Smoot, Southern, Taylor, Warren, Secretaries Ballinger, Dickinson, Nagel, Wilson, Postmaster General Hitchcock, Attorney General Wickersham, Baron L. Ambrosia, Austria-Hungary; Alden J. Blenthen, Seattle Times; Joseph Carlos Rodriguez, Journal of Commerce, Rio de Janeiro; Charles H. Boynton, New York; John Barrett, director bureau American republics; Pierpont Morgan, Jr.; Rodolphe Lemieux, postmaster general of Canada; L. H. Nutting, Southern Pacific railroad; Rear Admiral Sperry, Fred W. Carpenter, secretary to the president.

CAPT. ROBERTS DIES IN LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles, April 17.—Captain Wm. H. Roberts, for many years a captain in the United States navy, died today in his apartments in a local hotel, where he was staying with his wife and daughter. Captain Roberts had served in the civil war. He had been commander of the revenue cutters Manning and Commodore Peery in Alaska work. For the last six years he had been constructor and inspector of the life saving stations on the Pacific coast. He was retired two years ago with the advance of one grade, making him senior captain.

AFFAIRS ARE GRAVE IN TURKEY

Leader of Young Turks
Threaten to Dethrone the
"Traitorous Sultan"

Berlin, April 17.—The local Anzeiger today publishes a dispatch from a special correspondent at Salonika, giving a brief general outline of the situation. The correspondent, who has just arrived at Salonika, traveled down from Uskub with Enver Bey and Maniz Hakki Bey, respectively, the Turkish military attaches at Berlin and Vienna. He says:

Each attaches declares he is returning to serve his country. The committee of union and progress holds fast to the constitution. The Liberal union, with the assistance of the reactionaries, acted illegally and disrupted parliament. The present disturbance is only a continuation of the intrigues against Kiamil Pasha, in which the sultan also participated. Mukhtar Pasha, a corps commander, was enticed to the palace, and made a prisoner. The legal status is certain to be restored with the utmost energy. The opposition movement began at Salonika. Many troops are not en route to Constantinople, and all the cavalry and artillery are joining the committee."

Continuing, the correspondent says the Albanians have abandoned their internal struggle, and all want to march against Constantinople. Immense enthusiasm was observed at all the railroad stations in Macedonia. The Berlin Zeitung Amnuttig publishes a dispatch from Salonika, saying 3,000 volunteers already are marching against Constantinople, and that volunteers are presenting themselves at the various bureaus in large numbers.

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Dispatches of a soothing nature have been received from the sultan, who is attempting to dissuade the men from marching against the capital, but the troops are firmly resolved to proceed.

A leader of the young Turks who had just arrived here from Constantinople, declared today "the destiny of the traitorous sultan is decided. Abdul Hamid will not complete the thirty-third year of his reign; he will be dethroned before the thirty-first day of August, the date of his accession."

Constantinople, April 17.—Reouf Pasha, who was at one time viceroy of Salonika, has been appointed minister of the interior to succeed Adil Bey, and given a temporary place in the hastily formed cabinet. The position of minister of police, vacated by the former occupant on the demand of the men of the force, has been given to Adil Pasha, a well known army officer.

The work of Nazam Pasha, the minister of war, and the priests among the troops, urging them to a strict observance of discipline and respecting of the constitution, has had a retarding effect on both the military and civilian elements. The Moslem Theological association, which has branches everywhere in the provinces, is preaching conciliation. The casualties from stray bullets during the meeting of the committee on Wednesday were much heavier than was at first reported. Most of the wounded were removed by friends, but in addition to the score of men killed, it appears that upward of 500 were more or less seriously shot.

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BAIL RAISED TO TEN THOUSAND

In view of the New York developments in the case of Benjamin Adelson arrested here yesterday for an attempt to steal a diamond from the shirt front of a grand army man and now wanted in New York on murder charges, the amount of his bail to \$10,000 and Adelson is being held in the county jail in Los Angeles for the arrival of an officer from New York.

Edward Adelson, who says he is a brother of the accused man and lives in Los Angeles, came here today. In a statement he said his brother was not guilty of the murder of James Reilly in New York, having been a block away from the scene of the crime at the time it was committed. He said his brother had been connected with a gambling house in New York, which fact had got him into a lot of trouble.

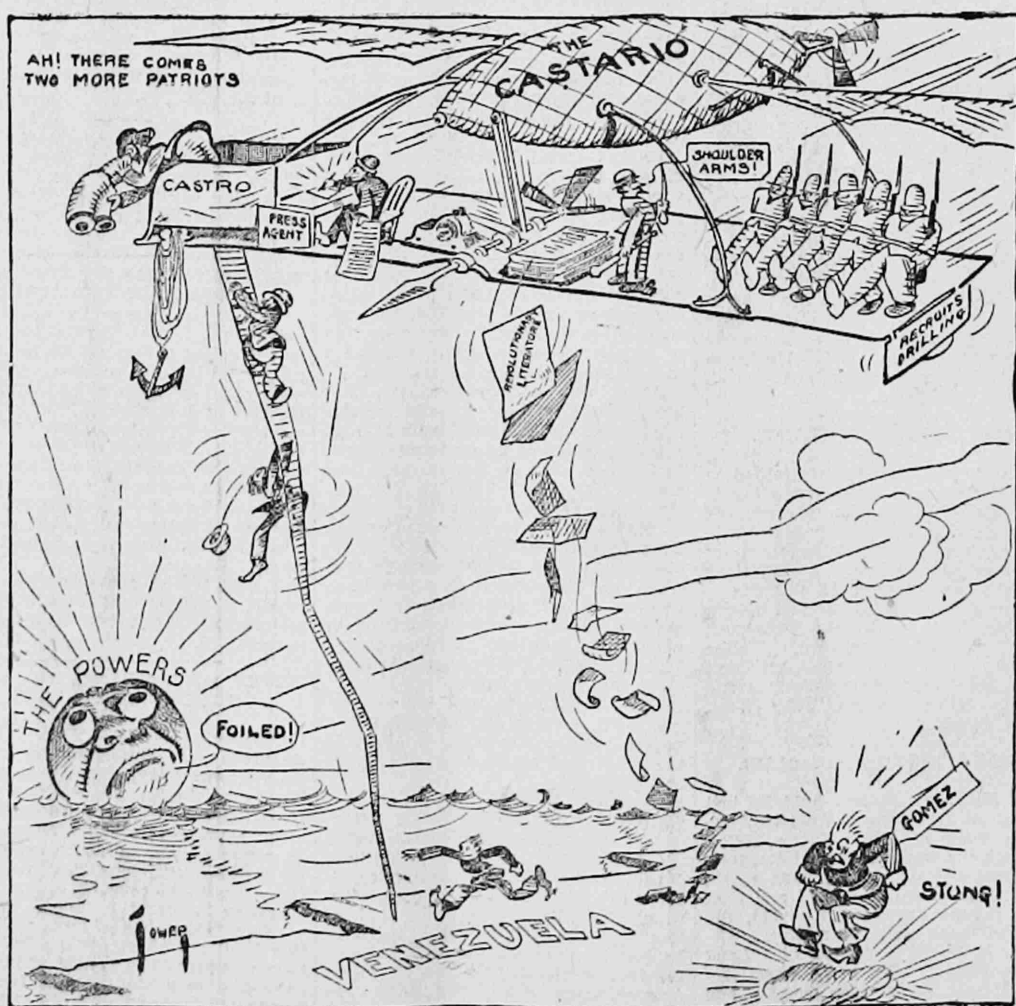
INSPECTION IN OGDEN WILL BE CONTINUED

The state pure food commissioners will make another inspection of Ogden restaurants, bakeries and other places where foodstuffs are manufactured and served. J. S. Carver, the local member of the board, yesterday received a report on the samples taken at the Shupe-Williams Candy factory. Tests were made of every article manufactured. Several specimens were taken from the candy factory to Salt Lake City by Inspector Hansen and the analysis of the state chemist shows that no cleaner material can be found anywhere within the confines of the state.

KOAL, KOKE and KINDLING
200 lbs. of Coal to the Ton

SHURTLIFF & CO.

Phones 18



A SUGGESTION FOR CASTRO